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Name of invention: Stamper

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Detailed Report

- 1. Name of invention Stamper
- 2. Sphere of the patent application

(Claim 1)

Claim 1 is concerning a stamper which has the following characteristics: The part of a metal mold for an optical recording substrate which is exposed to light, developed, and where the positive resist is removed from the glass master disk is called the exposed area. The area where positive resist remains unexposed is called the resist area. The groove width of the exposed area is wider than the groove width of the resist area.

3. Detailed explanation of invention (Field of industrial use)

This invention is concerning a stamper which is a metal mold for an optical recording substrate.

(Prior art)

The former manufacturing method for a metal mold for an optical recording substrate is explained using figure 4. After an adhesion-promoting treatment is administered to a glass master disk 1, positive resist 2 is applied. Radiation 4 from an instrument such as an argon or helium-cadmium laser is focused by an objective lens 3, and the positive resist 2 is exposed to light (figure 4 (a)). After that, it is developed using an alkali based solution (figure 4 (b)). Next, it is baked at a post-bake temperature of 70 to 120°C, and the moisture contained in the resist is removed (figure 4 (c)). Then a thin film such as silver or nickel is formed on the surface by sputtering or another vapor deposition process. After that, it is electro plated with nickel to form a thick nickel layer 5 with approximately 300 micron thickness or more (figure 4 (d)). This thick nickel layer 5 is removed from the glass master disk 1, and it is called either a master or stamper (figure 4 (e)). Normally this metal master or stamper is used to make replicas which are used as optical recording substrates (figure 4 (f)). The optical recording medium is manufactured by setting up an optical magnetic recording film covered by a protective film, or by setting up a crystal-amorphous phase change film on this optical recording substrate (for simplicity, it will be called the substrate in the following).

Normally, the process of recording signals on the exposed area (1) is called on groove or in-groove recording. When the signals are recorded on the resist area (2), this is called between-groove or on-land recording. However, as shown by e in figure 4, when a replica is made using a mother stamper 5a that has been taken from the master as a metal mold, the surface profile seen by the optical head is a negative of a conventional replica which has been made from either a master or stamper (see figure 4 (f)). Therefore, the mother replica is not considered at all here, and the explanation proceeds with a replica which has been taken from a conventional master or stamper.

The area which is exposed to light, developed, and where the positive resist is removed from the glass master disk during the mastering process is called the exposed area figure 4 (c) (1). The portion where the positive resist remains unexposed is called the resist area (d) (2). In this case, with the former stamper, the exposed part (1) is narrower than the resist part (2). Also, because the remaining resist (3), on-groove recording which records signals on the exposed area (1) has not provided good signal quality. Because of this, between-groove recording which records signals on the resist area (2) has been suggested (See Japan patent No. S 60-50733, No. S 61-13458, No. S 61-22450, etc.).

(Problem that this invention tries to solve)

However, there are also problems with this between-groove recording. That is, as shown in figure 5, it has been found that the shape of the resist area (2) cannot be maintained before and after post baking during the mastering process, leading to a noisy signal. The stamper acquired from this mastering process is shown in figure 6. When an optical recording medium is manufactured on this substrate, on-groove recording is noisy due to the resist remaining in the narrow groove. Meanwhile, between-groove recording takes advantage of the fact that the carrier is high because the recording area is wider than for on-groove, but uneven resist thickness and/or unstable groove shape causes noise, and the signal quality cannot be improved much.

Therefore, the object of this invention is to offer a stamper which has a high signal-to-noise ratio and high quality.

(Steps for solution)

The stamper in this invention has the following characteristics: The part of a metal mold for an optical recording substrate which is exposed to light, developed, and where the positive resist is removed from the glass master disk is called the exposed area. The area where positive resist remains unexposed is called the resist area. The groove width of the exposed area is wider than the groove width of the resist area.

(Example of practice)

This invention is going to be explained using the following example of practice.

Figure 1 is the mastering process which makes the stamper of this invention. The areas where this process differs from the former one is a: exposing to light; b: development; c: post bake. First, a method which increases the exposed groove width to make it wider than the resist groove width is going to be explained.

- 1. lower objective lens NA.
- 2. increased exposure power.
- 3. offset objective lens; not just focus on the resist area but de-focus it.
- 4. increased development time
- 5. increased post bake temperature

These methods are considered.

*former processing condition

1. exposure conditions objective lens NA = 0.93

power = 3mW iust focus

2. developing time time: 40 seconds

3. post bake condition temperature: 80°C

time: 1 hour

- *process conditions which increase the width of the exposed groove according to this invention
 - 1. exposure conditions objective lens NA = 0.70 power = 5.7 mW de-focus
 - 4. developing time time: 60 seconds
 - 5. post bake condition temperature: 120°C

time: 1 hour

Stampers were made by each mastering processes, and polycarbonate substrates were molded. The results were as follows.

Width of the exposed area of the substrate manufactured by the former process = 0.5 micron.

Width of the exposed area of the substrate manufactured by the process in this invention = 1.1 micron

(track pitch is 1.6 micron)

On each substrate, the following films were formed: AlSn 800 Ä, NdDyFeCo 1000 Ä, and AlSn 800 Ä. Then C/N was measured at 3.4 m/s linear speed, 17.7 micron domain length, and 30 kHz bandwidth. However, in order to keep the recording areas the as same, the recording areas the former medium and the medium of this invention were both 1.1 microns.

C/N Former medium 48 dB C/N Medium of this invention 54 dB

As stated above, when an optical magnetic medium was manufactured using a stamper manufactured by the process in this invention, the C/N ratio was improved by 6dB.

This is explained in figure 2. Compared to the case where the resist area is deformed by the post bake, the exposing power is high and development time is long in the exposed area where the signal is written. Therefore, there is no remaining resist. The edge of the resist area where the signal is written, i.e. the interface 7 between exposed and unexposed areas, is cut sharply and there is no noise. The carrier is high since the exposed recording area is wide. It is assumed that this is why the C/N was improved. Figure 3

shows a substrate which was made using the stamper of this invention. In the figure, the hatched area represents the signal.

(Effects of this invention)

As explained above, by forming the substrate using the stamper in this invention, the width of the exposed area is wider than the resist area. This keeps the area where data is recorded from generating noise. An optical recording medium with high signal quality is offered.

4. Simple explanation of figures

Figures 1 (a) to (f): manufacturing process of the stamper of this invention.

Figures 2 (a), (b): cross sections of the substrate for explaining the effects of this invention.

Figure 3: cross section of the optical recording substrate manufactured by the stamper in this invention.

Figures 4 (a) to (h): manufacturing process of former stamper.

Figures 5 (a), (b): cross sections of a substrate for explaining problems with the former manufacturing process.

Figure 6: cross section of an optical recording substrate manufactured using a stamper of the prior art.

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⑪特許出題公問

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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全5頁)

❷発明の名称 スタンパ

到特 顋 昭62-178417

②出 顋 昭62(1987)7月17日

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明 無 / 音

1. 発明の名称

2. 特許請求の疑問

(I) 光学式記録媒体用基板の企塾において、ガラス 原盤上にコートしたボクレクストの電光、現在、 株士する部位を電光部と称し、未電光でボクレク ストが投替した部位をレジスト部と称した時、電 光路調幅がレクスト部構像より広いことを特徴と するスタンペ。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は光学式記録媒体用基板の金型であるス ナンパに関する。

(従来の技術)

従来の光学式記録媒体用基板の企型のスタッパ の製造方法を第4回を用いて概数する。 ガラス原

盤1に密着強化処理を厳した後、ボクレクスト2 をコートし対物レンズ3で、アルゴンレーザーま たはヘリクムーカドミクレーデー等の放射値4を 集光し、ギクレクスト2を、露光する。(第1型 (a)) その後、アルカリ系の現象液を、用い鬼位す (第4回(b))これを、ポストペーク温度で O て~120℃でペークし、レクスト中に含む水分 等を除去する。 (第4回は) この後、表面に塩や ニッケルの深度をスペックリングし注意でのプロ セスにより形成した後、ニッケルの位気メッキを 行ない約300ミクロン以上のニッケル専収5を 成長させる。(第4国仙)このニッケル學長5を ガラス草盤1から、野難したニッケル厚板をマス ケー、またはステンペと呼ぶ。(草4回(1)) 通な は、このマスターやスタンペを企型として、レブ りかをとったものが光学式記録媒体用品版として 使用される。(第4箇川)この光学式記録媒体用 基板(簡単のため、基板と略す)に、保護数です ンドイッチされた光磁気記録数を設けたり、結晶 - 非品質の母変化数を放けたりし、光学式記録性 **法长期作出的** 3.

さて、このマスタリングプロセスにおいて、ガラス原盤上にコートしたギツレクストの電光、双位、発表する部位を電光等第4回(口)と称し、未設光でギクレクストが装置した部位をレクスト部第4回(口)となした時、従来のスタンペは、電光部(口)がレクスト部四より狭く、加工されていたのと、レクスト独り間のため電光部(口)には今を記録

サスボ とりはでは、よい信号品質が得られなかった。そのためにレジスト部20に信号を記録する期間記録が提唱されている。(特別的60-50733、特別的61-13458、特別的61-2

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

そこで本発明の目的は、キャリアーが高く、ノイズが低い高品質なスタンパを提供することにある。

[同組点を解決するための手段]

本塾明のスケンペは、光学式記録媒体用品板の 企型を製造するマスケリングプロセスにおいて、 ガラス単盤上にコートしたポクレタストの音光、 乳像、除去する部位を器是部と称し、未認光でポ クレクストが接替した部盤をレクスト部と称した 時、認光序消値がレクスト部消傷より広いことを 特徴とする。

(実施例)

本処明を実施例を用い詳述する。

取1回が本強明のスタンパを作るマスタリングプロセスである。従来と異なるプロセスは、ュニ 光、b 見色、c ポストペークのプロセスにおいてである。まず、電光序調幅をレクスト部調幅より広くする方法を挙げる。

- 1、対数レンズNAを下げる。
- 2. 富光ペワーを高くする。

3. 対物レンズをオフセットさせレクスト邸に フャストフォーカスさせず、ディフォーカスさせ る。

- 4.異位時間を長くする。
- 5、ポストペーク温度を高くする。

さの方法が考えられる。

- ●従来のプロセス条件
 - 1. 霉光条件

対的レンズNA=0.93

おおパワー = 3 m W

ウャストフォーカス

2. 观象条件

時間 40sec

3、ポストペーク条件

五 8 0 元

●本発明の電光部調幅を広くするプロセス条件

1. 商先条件

対物レンズNA=0.70

電光ペワー = 5.7 m W

ディフォーカス

2. 具色条件

60 s e c

3. ポストペーク条件

120 %

野屋

1 時間

以降、全く同一のマスタリングプロセスを選し、 ンパを作った扱、ポリカーギネイト圧仮をイ ンツェクションした。その結果

●従来のプロセスにより作製した基板の

意光部講幅= 0.5ミクロン

●本発明のプロセスにより作製した基板の

電光部調幅=1.1ミクロン ただ、となった。(トラックピッチは1、8ミクロン)

各々の基板にA 1 S i N も 8 O O i . N d D y F e Co を 1 O O O A . A I S I N を 8 O O A 成森 し、ね送る、4m/s、1、7ミクロンドメイン A. メンド低30kHz。でC/Nを測定した。 但し、記録等生する講師棚を同じにするため、発 **未ば体は護國部(レジスト部)本発明媒体は講上** 部(尋光郎)で、どろらも1.1ミクロン様であ

從来媒体 4 8 d B

本兒明媒体 5 4 d B

以上の後に本発明のプロセスで作気したステン パを用い、光磁気に及ば体を作型したところ、 C /NでもdBもの改要があった。

この理由を打正的に及明したものが、第2回で ある。ポストペーク前数でレクスト部は変形する のに対し、信号を古く四光部には、四光ペワーが 高く見像時間が長いため、レジスト扱りがないこ と、信号のエッツがかかるレジスト部一両光部界 面では、ノイズ成分がなくシャープに切れている こと、ほうを記録する電光感媒が広いためキャリ アーが高いことからC/Nが改音されたものと予 想される。第3回は、本発明のステンパを用いレ プリカした、巫板を示す回で、斜線部が母号であ

(登明の効果)

以上のように本発明のスタンペを用い延収をレ

プリケーションすることにより、高光彦異幅がレ ジスト海幅より大きくなるものでデータを記録す る講部にノイジーな感点が生じなくなり信号品質 の高い光学式記録媒体を提供できた。

4. 図面の簡単な政明

第1回回~(f)は本発男のスタンパの製造工程を

第2回回。(1)は、本発男の弟果を取引するため の長祖無瀬間。

第3回は本発明のステンペで作製した光学式足 ひになほどをの数数数を図り

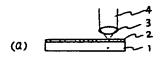
第4国国~町は従来のスタンパの製造工程を示

第5回回。例は発来の製造プロセスの問題を及 男するための概義斜視回。

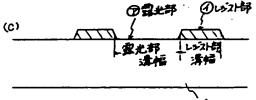
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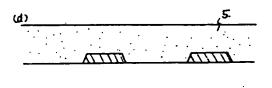
日上

出雪人 セイコーエブソン株式会社



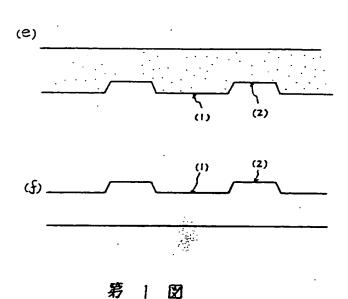


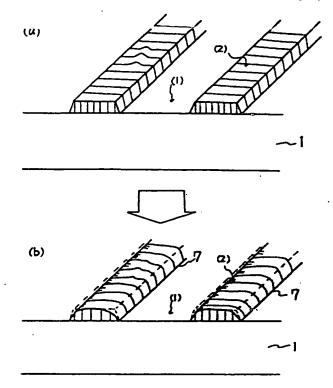




第 1

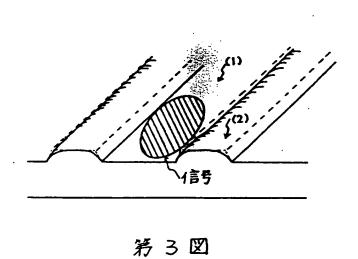
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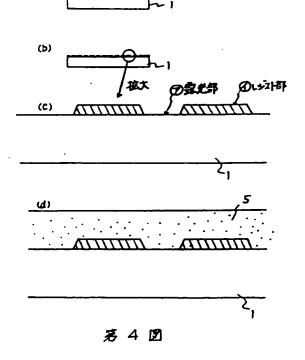




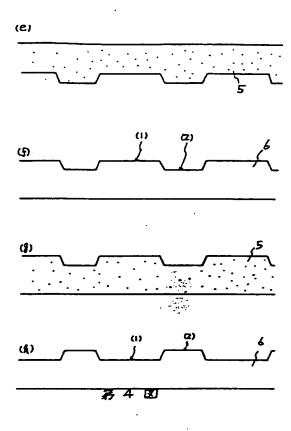
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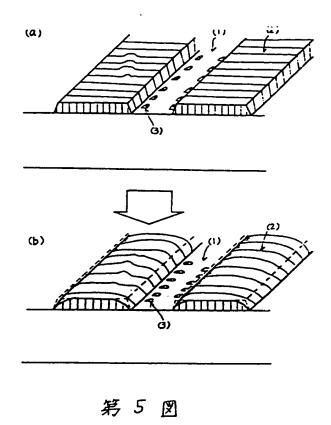
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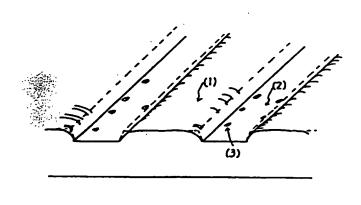




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